

c 3500 BC

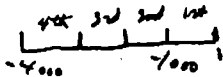
The pastoral Sumerians built a network of canals for irrigation

3rd millennium BC

IMHOTEP Architect of the STEP
PYRAMID at SAQQARA. Chief Minister,
priest and scribe to Pharaoh ZOSER
Imhotep's fame spread. After his
death he became a god of medicine
He is considered the first doctor
known to history by name.

4th millennium

3000 BC to 4000 BC



Saw the invention of the plow, the wheel, the sailing boat and methods of writing.

3500 BC

Before 6000 BC there were proto-cities
covering extensive sites (up to 30 acres)
at JERICHO in the JORDAN and
CATAL HÜYÜK in ANATOLIA

3500 - 3100 BC Wilder

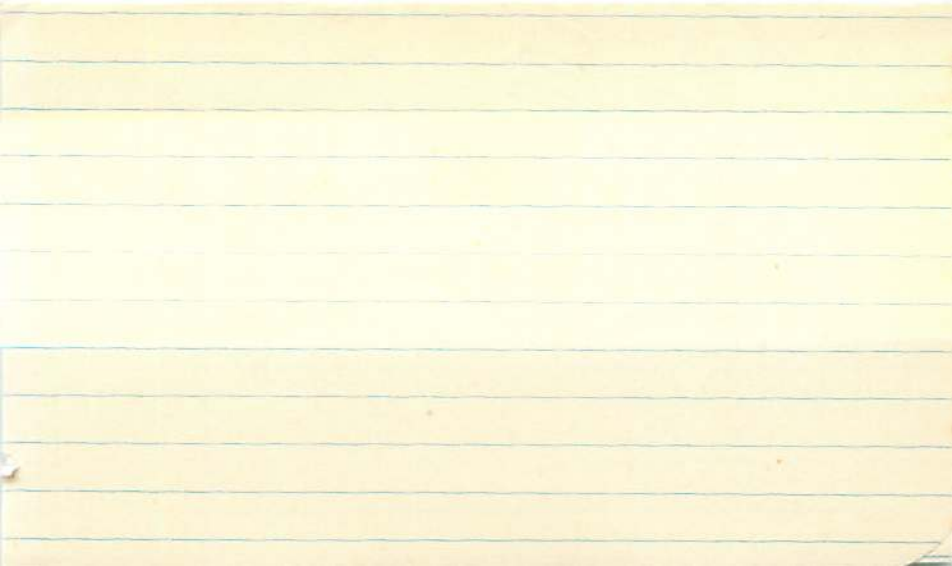
I → III Dynasties

3500-2631 BC (WILDER)

Egypt - The OLD KINGDOM

3500BC

The first signs of the impact of prehistoric man on the landscape. It was then that the first neolithic farmers came to Britain from France; perhaps in craft resembling the curragh still made in the west of Ireland.



5500 yrs ago (3,500 BC)

Writing was originated 5500 yrs ago (3500 BC)
when a clerk made his marks on clay tablets.
Come in nice time to record the advent of
another innovation, the wagon wheel.
Pictures on tablets show wheels fitted to a
sled, to make a wagon.

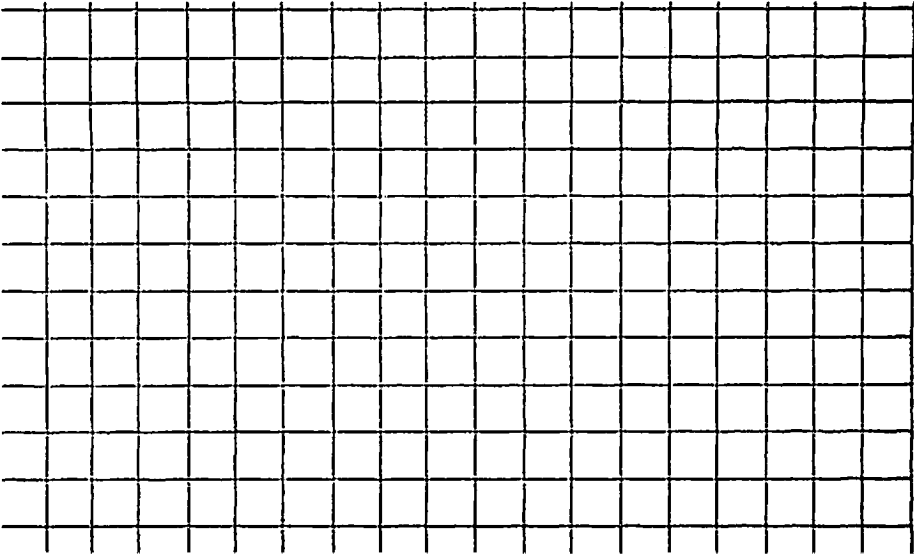
3500 BC

Roads (Highways)

3500 - 3000 BC

Candles are in use

Sailing ships are in use in Egypt



C 3,500 BC

People develop written
languages.

c 3,588 c

Domestication of the horse.

3500BC

Highways - Mesopotamia to Anatolia
Also the LLAMA - train roads of the
Inca through the Andes (AD 1450)

3500H C

Animal - Deer wagon

c3500 BC

TIGRIS

SUMERIAN CITY STATES EMERGE

3500 BC

the MINOAN civilization in
Crete begins

[illegible]

C 3500 BC

Wheeled vehicles invented in
Sumer and Syria

Gold mining invented - Mesopotamia

3500 B.C.

Arrival of first farmers
in Britain

BEFORE

3400BC

PREDYNASTY EGYPT

Before the 1st Dynasty there were 2 kingdoms
From "Palermo STELE" (FIFTH DYNASTY)

RO king in South

Tier king in North

Thesh ✓ ✓ ✓

HSEKIU ✓ ✓ ✓

UAENAR ✓ ✓ ✓

3500-3001 BC

EARLIES KNOWN NUMERALS
IN EGYPT

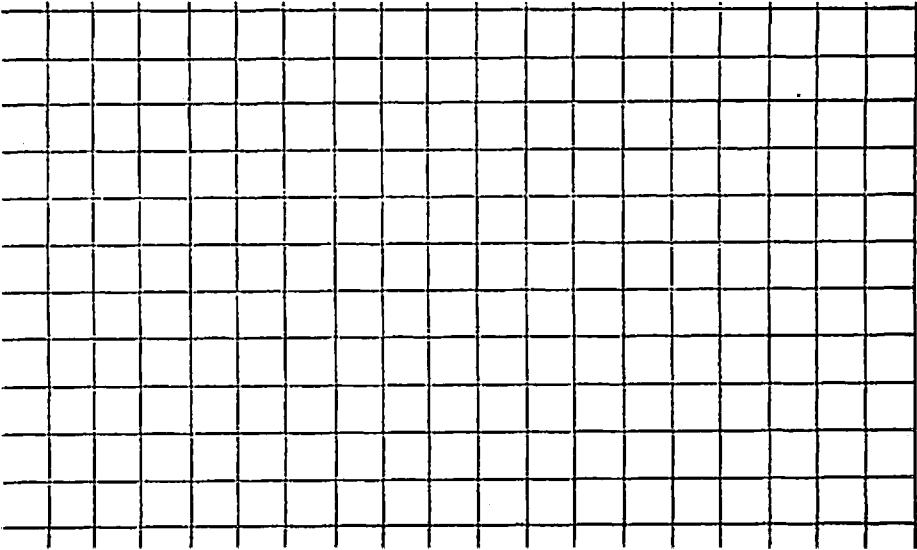
3500-3000 BC

MENES unites the kingdoms
of Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt,
becoming the first PHARAOH

[illegible]

35TD - 30TD BC

A ZIGGURAT in UR (Mesopotamia)
12m (36 ft hi) shows the Sumerians
are familiar with columns,
domes, arches, and vaults.



3500 BC

Gnomon, vertical stick or column is in use for telling time (by the length of the shadow cast).

3500 BC → 3000 BC.

Uruk, in southern Iraq, often considered the world's ~~1st city~~ 1st true city, is the place where writing first appeared.

Its legendary king GILGAMESH is the subject of the oldest-known epic story, in which he fails in his quest to elude death but achieves immortality by building

so complete are the city's dimensions
of metropolitanism from 3500 BC \rightarrow 3000 BC
that metacities made of that clay
came on found from Turkey to Egypt

3500 BC

Papyrus used in use
by 3500 BC

C 3500BC

The Sumerians of Mesopotamia
invented writing and the wheel.

3500 BC

Cuneiform writing appears
in Mesopotamia

3500 BC

New farming practices in Europe. Animals increasingly used for traction, wool, and milk.

The simple plow (ard) now used in northern and western Europe.

Development of FIRST urban civilization in the world in SUMER, southern Mesopotamia. rise of URUK.

3500 BC

Wide-ranging exchange of luxury items in China and evidence for increased social stratification.

3500 BC

Llama used as a domestic pack animal in the highlands and coastal plains of southern Peru. Many other Llama products also used.

Cultivation of cotton in southern Peru (CHILCA and ANCÓN). Fishing nets and twilled textile manufactured.

1912 Dates J-BK

c 3500 BC

King of 6th Dynasty built Pyramids
at SAKKARA

3500 BC

Life expectancy was 18 years

3500 BC

Writing - Mesopotamia pictograph
on clay tablets

3500 BC

Mesopotamia

By 3500 BC large and monumental public building appeared; also clay tablets, probably for keeping records, and a city state

3500 BC

First potatoes grown in South America.

3500 - 3100 BC

Cities and cuneiform writing
in Sumer (southern Iraq),
transmission of urban civilization
from Sumer to the Near East

3500 B.C.

SUMER

The southern most part of
mesopotamia where civilization
first began at about 3500 B.C.

3500 BC

CYLINDER SEALS

originated about 3500 BC, when early carvers began engraving soft stones. Ancient people used the cylinders to roll their stamps of approval or ownership onto clay tablets, granary doors & even the necks of sealed jars. Later these became finger rings.

3500 B.C. - 775 A.D.

CUNEIFORM

The type of wedge-shaped writing
in clay invented in
Mesopotamia and used from
about 3500 B.C. to 750 A.D.

3500 BC

Ashkelon was a major seaport. It witnessed the rise & fall of numerous cultures beside the Canaanite, including Philistine, Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Crusader.

Richard the Lion-Hearted walked down its streets. So did Alexander

the great, Herod, and Samson before
he met David.

3500 BC

Ferid potatoes grown in South
America

3,500 BC

wheel originates in Sumer

3500 BC

Peoples of the Mesopotamia worshiped nature gods in human form, each god being associated with a city temple and temple themselves occupying a central place in city life. The gods were organized as a democratic council, which reflected the political relations among the various city states.

3500 BC

The Atacama has been documented
in Mesopotamia

3,500 BC

Uncivilized peoples count time by "moons" or by "winters", but to fix the exact length of the year (the time in which the sun apparently passes from a given point in the heavens, through its path, back again to that point) requires long and patient and skillful observations, and no little knowledge. Indeed to find out that there is such a thing

so a "year" is no simple matter. It
the early Egyptian astronomers tried the
year at 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days less a fraction, and
invented a curious leap year arrangement.
Thus "year" began with their calendar
of months, we get from them through
Cassini.

c 3500 BC

Earliest settlements at Megiddo.

3500 BC

Domesticated in Mexico about
3500 BC, corn is still king in
Mesoamerica

Corn tortillas make up more
than $\frac{2}{3}$ of caloric intake (1989)
in some rural areas

3,500 BC

Rice was grown in Asia
as early as 5,500 yrs ago
Africans cultivated another
species around 1500 BC
moors brought rice to Spain
Europeans took it to Americans

C 3507 BC

Wheeled vehicles were in use
in Sumer & in Syria.

3500 B C

Copper-headed mace. First use of metal of other than ornamental purposes; forced the development of helmets and body armor

3500BC

The Sumerians were not only making sculptured pictures but had invented a "script" or system of writing known as "cuneiform." They also had learned to construct canals. They were using bronze.

c 3500 BC

Aquiculture spreading
into Europe

Introduction of copper
in the East.

Before 3500 BC

Egyptians had an alphabet
of 24 letters.

C 3500 BC

Babylonians developed a Cal. that represented many primitive procedures. They added an extra month to their years at irregular intervals. When royal astrologers discovered their Cal. had run badly out of step, they decreed an intercalary month. A Cal. composed of alternate 29-day and 30-day months keeps

roughly in step with the 354-day lunar
year. The Babylonians intercalated
an extra month 3 times in a
cycle of 9 years. But even this did
not compensate with sufficient
accuracy for the accumulated differences
and the Babylonian Cal was quite
confused

C 3507 BC

The Egyptians developed a year of 365 days. They set aside 5 days for feasting during the Nile's annual flooding.

They divided the day into 2 cycles of 12 hours each.

3500 B.C.

The world's first cluster of cities
Arose in ancient SUMER
UR, ERIDU, Uruk, LAGASH &
NIPPUR

A council of elders might
choose a LUGAL (or 'BIG MAN')
for temporary leadership in time
of crises

3500BC

Sumerians in Mesopotamia
were 1st important people
who began to rule

They were the 1st people
to divide the day into
24 hours, the hour into
60 min and the minute
into 60 sec.

3500 - 3100 BC

Class Division & refinements to
art & crafts characterized the late
NAQADA Culture (3500 - 3100 BC)
which crystallized into the
Egyptian State. A vast cemetery
yielded finely made flint implements
& painted pottery

3500 BC

True smelted and cast copper tools including ax heads, daggers, and adzes appeared for the first time in Egypt at both GERZEAN sites on the south and at Maadi at the apex of the Delta

c3500 BC

There is strong evidence that
the Egyptians were employed a
lunar Cal. since they continued
to use lunar calendars for
liturgical purposes through
PTOLÉMAIC times and much later.
Almost certainly dates to pre-hellenic
times

3500 B.C.

Irrigation systems create the food surpluses needed to maintain the world's 1st cities. Their inhabitants, the Sumerians, invent writing, a cornerstone of civilization. A powerful priesthood emerges to serve local deities whose temples dominate each city.

C 3500 BC

The earliest mesopotamian as
other ancient peoples were lunar,
going back into prehistoric
times.

3,500 BC

The delta grew as the Nile sent more sediment down the Suddanic branch; Creating fertile land that attracted human settlement.

c 3500 BC

(prin to 2991 BC \pm)

Oldest Egyptian Cal

Counted 12 lunations beginning
with heliacal rising of star SIRIUS

An extra lunar month was
intercalated when it became necessary
to rectify the system to agricultural yr.

c3500BC

There is a Terra-cotta Vase (Egyptian)
from about 3500 BC.

C 3,500 BC

Egyptians built their temples and pyramids using a standard of length derived from their own pharaoh.

The Royal Cubit = 20.6 in
= 523 mm

was the length of his forearm from elbow to the tip of the middle finger

A standard outfit was made of a
stock of black granite used as the basis
for further work made of stone of good.

3,500 BC

The oldest known writing is Sumerian. The land of Sumer was roughly where Iraq is today. They pressed the end of a stick into the surface of soft clay tablets making 3-cornered marks. Since the marks looked like wedges, this form of writing is called CUNEIFORM.

The Babylonian, as well as other
known civilizations, far more than
2000 years men in this part
of the world wrote with these
wedge marks.

Clay tablets dated in centuries
Scholars in modern times have found
thousands

3500 BC \Rightarrow 3000 BC

PROTOLITERATE Period

C357ABC

Gold mining was done in
Mesopotamia.

c 3500 BC

Zebu cattle domesticated



3500 BC

Writing.

3500 BC

Wheel. Early use of the wheel, in pottery making in Mesopotamia, was associated particularly with mass-produced Sumerian pottery, from 4000 BC (URUK times). The earliest evidence for the wagon wheel comes in a Sumerian pictogram of a wagon 3,500 BC where it is clearly seen to be a sled fitted with wheels, and the pictograms

rather a technological change with, then one
rooted deeper in archaeology. The wagon
wheel was not necessarily invented by the
Sumerians, and people with both plows
and carts showed up in Europe from 3300 BC
True wheeled wheels appeared c 2100 BC
in CAPPA DOCI A (modern Turkey)

3500BC

URUK (modern WARKA), the greatest
Sumerian city, already possessed
many features of the city state by
3500BC.

3500 BC to 3100 BC

~~GODIN~~

GODIN TEPE of Mesopotamia
was inhabited at this time.